

TRI-WEEKLY KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

VOL. IX.

NO. 31.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. J. JAMES,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
Office on St. Clair street, near the Branch
Bank of Kentucky.

JAMES P. METCALFE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice in the Court of Appeals, Office
on St. Clair street, over Drs. Sned & Rod-
man's. (See 2d w&t-wtf)

G. W. CRADDOCK ... CHARLES F. CRADDOCK
CRADDOCK & CRADDOCK,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Frankfort, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair street, next door south of the
Branch Bank of Kentucky.
Will practice law in all the Courts in Frank-
fort and the adjoining counties. Office on St.
Clair street, four doors from the bridge.

T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Frankfort, KY.

WILL practice law in all the Courts in Frank-
fort and the adjoining counties. Office on St.
Clair street, four doors from the bridge.

JOHN A. MONROE,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the
Franklin Circuit Court, and all other State
Courts held in Frankfort, and will attend to the col-
lection of debts for non-residents in any part of the
State.

Will be Commissioner of Deeds, take the acknowledg-
ments of deeds, and other writing to be used or
recorded in other States; and, as Commissioner under
the act of Congress, attend to the taking of depo-
sitions, affidavits, etc.

Office, "Old Bank," opposite Mansion House,
Frankfort.

P. U. MAJOR,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair street, near the Court House.
Will practice in the circuit courts of the 4th judicial
district, Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and
all other courts held in Frankfort.

S. D. MORRIS.
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW
FRANKFORT, KY.

PRACTICES in all the courts held in Frankfort,
and in the adjoining counties. Will attend to the col-
lection of debts for non-residents in any part of the
State. All business referred to him will meet with
prompt attention.

Office on St. Clair street in the new building
next door to the Branch Bank of Kentucky, over G.
W. Cradcock's office.

JOHN M. HARLAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Frankfort, KY.

Office on St. Clair st., with James Harlan.

GEO. W. PURKINS BEN. J. MONROE,
Purkins & Monroe,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
LEAVENWORTH CITY, K. T.

Have associated themselves in the practice of
the law in all the Courts of the Territory.
Office on Main street, over Smoot, Russell & Co's
Bank.

JOHN RODMAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ST. CLAIR STREET,
Two doors North of the Court-House.
Frankfort, KY.

CAPITAL HOTEL,
R. C. STEELE, Proprietor,
Frankfort, KY.

May 22, 1858—tf

H. WHITTINGHAM,
Newspaper and Periodical Agent,
FRANKFORT, KY.

CONTINUES to furnish American and Foreign
Weeklies, Monthlies, and Quarterlys on the
terms. Advance-Sheets received from the four
Publishers. Back numbers supplied to complete
sets. (See 2d w&t-wtf)

JOHN M. McCALLA,
Attorney at Law, and General Agent,
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

E. A. W. ROBERTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice in the Franklin Circuit Court,
and in the courts of the adjoining counties.
Office east side of St. Clair street, next door to
Mr. Harlan's office.

GEORGE E. ROE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
GREENSBURG, KY.

WILL practice law in the counties of Greenup,
Lewis, Carter, and Lawrence, and in the Court
of Appeals. Office on Main street, opposite the Court-House.
Jan 14 wtf

B. F. DINKIE,
Keeps the largest and best assort'd stock of Long
and Short-hair CARPET CHAIN and COTTON
YARN, Batten, Wool, Twines, Coverlet Yarn,
Bed-Covers, Linen, Rugs, Drapery, Lamp,
Candles, Camphor, Linen and Flax Works, in the
city of PHILADELPHIA.

Also, a great variety of Fly Nets, which he offers
at moderate prices.

N. B. Consignments of Cotton Yarns, from 4c to
8s, solicited. (See 2d w&t-wtf)

ALE and BEER!
LEXINGTON BREWERY!!

THE undersigned, returning his thanks for the
kind patronage bestowed upon him, therefore,
begs leave to inform his customers, and the public in
general, that having considerably enlarged his establish-
ment, and furnished the same with all the mod-
ern improvements in machinery, apparatus, &c., he is
now prepared to supply a superior article of

Ale, Beer, Lager Beer, &c.

Distillers can be furnished at all times with prime
Barley, Malt, and Hops.

At the same time no thanks are due to the
Messrs. PFEIFFER & KAHN, who have accepted the
solitary offer to sell his Ale and Beer for Frankfort
and vicinity, as he will always have on hand and for
sale a sufficient stock of the same, at manufacturer's
prices, freight added.

All orders intended to the same will be filled with
promptness and dispatch.

W. F. WOLF.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S
Boot and Shoe Manufactory!

Loesch & Schwer

WILL respectfully inform the citizens of Frank-
fort and vicinity, that they have formed
a large and complete stock of manufactory
BOOTS AND SHOES of every description, for
Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children, at the lowest prices.
We warrant all of our work to give perfect satis-
faction. Shop in Barstow's building, on Market street,
mar24 w&t-wtf

AIR BRUSHES—The largest variety in Frank-
fort, at M. J. M. Drug Store.

LOUISVILLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

Seed & Agricultural Warehouse,
ESTABLISHED 1814.

ARTHUR PETER JAMES BUCHANAN,
PETER & BUCHANAN,
(successors to MUNN & BUCHANAN,)

LOUISVILLE, KY.

MANUFACTURERS of Corn Stalks, Stone, and
Corn Stalk Cutters, Kraus's Cedar Mills, and
Wood-Harrowes, Steel Plows, Corn Shellers,
Chain Pumps, and Agricultural Implements general-
ly.

Also dealers in Garden and Grass Seeds, Lime,
Fertilizers, Fertilizer Pails, Apples, Potatoes,
Horse Powers and Threshers, Reaping and Mow-
ing Machines, Wheat Fans, &c.

No. 4-8 Main st., bet. Fourth and Fifth, Louisville,
Ky.

Catalogue of Seeds and Implements sent by
mail gratis on application.

april 24 w&t-wtf

MORTON & GRISWOLD,
BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS,

PRINTERS,

And Blank Book Manufacturers,

No. 459 Main st., Louisville, Ky.

BANKS, Steamboat Clerks, Clerks of Courts,
Railroad Engineers, Insurance Companies, Me-
chanics, &c., supplied at short notice. All
material warranted. The Books are made of the best
material and in the most durable manner.

Book and Job Printing Neatly Exec-
uted. April 26 w&t-wtf

THE BEST SCHOOL BOOKS.

BUTLER'S GRAMMARS,
GOODRICH'S READERS,

EDITED BY NOBLE BUTLER.

PARENTS and TEACHERS look to our interest,
and do not be humbugged by interested agents.
These are the best books and are recommended by
the "STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION," and are published
in each book, by

MORTON & GRISWOLD.

4-5 Main st., Louisville, Ky.

JOHN A. MONROE,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW

FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the circuit courts of the 4th judicial
district, Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and
all other courts held in Frankfort.

april 24 w&t-wtf

P. U. MAJOR,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in all the Courts of the 4th judicial
district, Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and
all other courts held in Frankfort.

april 24 w&t-wtf

A. JAEGER & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FRENCH CHINA.

Glass and Earthenware, No. 229 Lake street,
Chicago, Ill., Nos. 119 and 121 Fourth street,
Mozart Hall, between Market and Jefferson streets,
Louisville, Ky.

mar24 w&t-wtf

T. G. WATERS,
REALR

IN

BOOTS & SHOES,

SOUTHEAST CORNER MARKET AND FOURTH STS.,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

SHORTEST NOTICE.

EDWIN R. BART WM. C. HICKCOX,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

GOODYEAR'S INDIA RUBBER GOODS,

HOSE, STEAM PACKING & MACHINE BELT-
ING, at factory prices. Also, rich Fancy Goods

in very great variety. Orders from dealers promptly
attended to, at 49 West Fourth st., Cincinnati, Ohio.

april 24 w&t-wtf

THE BEST SCHOOL BOOKS.

BUTLER'S GRAMMARS,
GOODRICH'S READERS,

EDITED BY NOBLE BUTLER.

PARENTS and TEACHERS look to our interest,
and do not be humbugged by interested agents.

These are the best books and are recommended by
the "STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION," and are published
in each book, by

MORTON & GRISWOLD.

4-5 Main st., Louisville, Ky.

JOHN A. MONROE,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW

FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in all the Courts of the 4th judicial
district, Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and
all other courts held in Frankfort.

april 24 w&t-wtf

A. JAEGER & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FRENCH CHINA.

Glass and Earthenware, No. 229 Lake street,
Chicago, Ill., Nos. 119 and 121 Fourth street,
Mozart Hall, between Market and Jefferson streets,
Louisville, Ky.

mar24 w&t-wtf

T. G. WATERS,
REALR

IN

BOOTS & SHOES,

SOUTHEAST CORNER MARKET AND FOURTH STS.,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

SHORTEST NOTICE.

EDWIN R. BART WM. C. HICKCOX,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

GOODYEAR'S INDIA RUBBER GOODS,

HOSE, STEAM PACKING & MACHINE BELT-
ING, at factory prices. Also, rich Fancy Goods

in very great variety. Orders from dealers promptly
attended to, at 49 West Fourth st., Cincinnati, Ohio.

april 24 w&t-wtf

THE BEST SCHOOL BOOKS.

BUTLER'S GRAMMARS,
GOODRICH'S READERS,

EDITED BY NOBLE BUTLER.

PARENTS and TEACHERS look to our interest,
and do not be humbugged by interested agents.

These are the best books and are recommended by
the "STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION," and are published
in each book, by

MORTON & GRISWOLD.

4-5 Main st., Louisville, Ky.

JOHN A. MONROE,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW

FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in all the Courts of the 4th judicial
district, Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and
all other courts held in Frankfort.

april 24 w&t-wtf

A. JAEGER & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FRENCH CHINA.

Glass and Earthenware, No. 229 Lake street,
Chicago, Ill., Nos. 119 and 121 Fourth street,
Mozart Hall, between Market and Jefferson streets,
Louisville, Ky.

mar24 w&t-wtf

T. G. WATERS,
REALR

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
S. I. M. MAJOR & CO.,
ST. CLAIR ST., OPPOSITE THE COURT-HOUSE
T E R M S .
One copy, per annum, in advance. \$4 00

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

For Governor,
BERTRAND MAGOFFIN,
OF MERCER COUNTY.
For Lieutenant Governor,
LINN BOYD,
OF MCCRACKEN COUNTY.
For Attorney General,
ANDREW J. JAMES,
OF FRANKLIN COUNTY.
For Auditor,
GRANT GREEN,
OF HENDERSON COUNTY.
For Treasurer,
JAMES H. GARRARD,
OF BOYLE COUNTY.
For Register of the Land Office,
THOMAS J. FRAZIER,
OF BREATHITT COUNTY.
Sup't of Public Instruction,
ROBERT RICHARDSON,
OF KENTON COUNTY.
Prest. Board Internal Improvement,
JAMES P. BATES,
OF BARRETT COUNTY.
FOR CONGRESS,
CAPT. WILLIAM E. SIMMS,
OF BOURBON.

SATURDAY MAY 14, 1859

The Opposition North and South.
The Opposition party in the North claim that it is the right and duty of Congress to legislate in regard to slavery in the Territories just as stoutly as the Opposition party in the South. Here is the position of the Northern Opposition as stated in the platform upon which Fremont made his race for the Presidency:

Resolved, That the Constitution confers upon Congress sovereign power over the Territories of the United States for their government, and that in the exercise of this power, it is both the right and duty of Congress to prohibit in the Territories those twin relics of barbarism, polygamy and slavery.

The position of Mr. Bell and the opponents of Democracy in Kentucky, stated in concise form, is this:

That the Constitution confers upon Congress sovereign power over the Territories of the United States for their government, and in the exercise of this power, it is both the right and duty of Congress to pass laws for the protection of slaves in the Territories.

The truth of the old adage that extremes sometimes meet is nearly realized in this instance. It will be observed that the Opposition North and South concur fully in the general proposition that Congress possesses sovereign power over the Territories for their government, and that it is both the right and duty of Congress to legislate in regard to slavery. They differ only as to the character of that legislation. By a union of their forces it is likely that they may succeed—should Kentucky and one or two other southern States listen to the mad counsels of a desperate and irresponsible faction—in getting the subject into Congress.

If they succeed, the result is not to be doubted. The Opposition South will have ten or a dozen votes to cast for their "slave code," while the Opposition North will control Congress and pass such measures as would practically exclude slave property, or render it worse than worthless in all the Territories that may be organized at this or any future time. We do not pretend to believe or assert that a majority in Congress could rightfully do this; but that is not the question. They might do it; indeed, if true to their avowed principles, would do it, and we believe that no sensible man would be willing to trust the Northern Opposition for not doing it if they ever succeed in getting the subject fairly before Congress. Beat the Democratic party for once, send from the South to Congress men pledged to renew the agitation of the slavery question by asking Congressional intervention and protection—and we shall have protection with a vengeance! We shall have a Seward or a Chase for President to sanction the acts of a Black Republican Congress, which, at the instance of the Southern Opposition, will undertake to regulate first, slavery in the Territories, and then, perhaps, slavery in the States.

We have an abiding faith that Kentucky will never give countenance to a scheme so promising for mischief. Old-line Democrats and old-line Whigs will "set their faces like flint" against this new-fangled dogma of intervention, which proposes to demolish the great Compromise Measures of 1850—to uproot a settlement of the slavery question entitled to the respect of every true American as the work of some of the greatest of our statesmen living and dead.

That it may be seen how far the creed of the Opposition North and South in regard to the right and duty of Congress to legislate upon slavery in the Territories conflicts with the great principle established by the Compromise Measures of 1850, we close this paragraph with a quotation from the memorable report of the Committee of Thirteen in the Senate of the United States, of which Henry Clay was Chairman, and Cass, Webster, Dickinson, King, Bright, Birren, and others, were members:

"The true principle which ought to regulate the action of Congress in forming Territorial Governments for each newly-acquired domain is to *refrain from all legislation on the subject of slavery in the territory acquired, so long as it retains the territorial form of government, leaving it to the people of such territory, when they have attained to such a condition which entitles them to admission as a State, to decide for themselves the question of the allowance or prohibition of domestic slavery.*"

Col. McNeil, of Fayette, has raised a mule, which for size takes the premium. It is five years old, nineteen hands one inch high, and weighs eighteen hundred and thirty-five pounds.

The Administration of President Buchanan for Non Intervention.

The Washington organ of President Buchanan, "The Constitution," has come out and taken a decided stand in favor of non-intervention.

What will the Know-Nothing press and K. N. orators of Kentucky have to say now about "Douglas heresies," "squatter sovereignty," &c., as they style the truly Southern and Democratic doctrine of non-intervention? Their gun is spiked. They know full well that there is as much difference between squatter sovereignty and non-intervention as there is between day and night. They are well aware that Northern Free-Soilers have always been clamorous to get at the institution of slavery through Congressional action. And they know another fact—that President Buchanan and the organ of his Administration have no sympathy with any free-soil heresy. They may, too, remember, that in the canvass of 1856 all Know-Nothings combined in denouncing Mr. Buchanan as a Southern sectional candidate. Can it be that they have forgotten these things? *The people have not.*

They remember that the K. N. leaders have always had anti-slavery proclivities. The K. N.'s thought the Missouri restriction constitutional and the Dred Scott decision a humbug in 1857, and opposed the admission of Kansas into the Union as a slave State, under the Lecompton Constitution, in 1858, are all at once seized with a terrible mania for protecting slavery by Congress in Territories where there are no slaves to protect, and where it is not so much as alleged that there is the slightest necessity for such protection. When they have had the opportunity to favor slavery, they have been uniformly against it.

Know-Nothing leaders and organs who were for Emancipation in 1849, who opposed the repeal of the Missouri restriction in 1854, who thought the Dred Scott decision a humbug in 1857, and opposed the admission of Kansas into the Union as a slave State, under the Lecompton Constitution, in 1858, are all at once seized with a terrible mania for protecting slavery by Congress in Territories where there are no slaves to protect, and where it is not so much as alleged that there is the slightest necessity for such protection. When they have had the opportunity to favor slavery, they have been uniformly against it.

Consistency!

Know-Nothing leaders and organs who were for Emancipation in 1849, who opposed the repeal of the Missouri restriction in 1854, who thought the Dred Scott decision a humbug in 1857, and opposed the admission of Kansas into the Union as a slave State, under the Lecompton Constitution, in 1858, are all at once seized with a terrible mania for protecting slavery by Congress in Territories where there are no slaves to protect, and where it is not so much as alleged that there is the slightest necessity for such protection. When they have had the opportunity to favor slavery, they have been uniformly against it.

These are not all, however, of the beauties of the "Opposition." Know-Nothingism is absolutely running a man for Governor who has ever and often kicked and spit upon their anti-American doctrines—a man, too, who avers himself a decided Lecompton man, "swindle" and all, in the face of the fact that Crittenden, Marshall, Prentice, and all Know-Nothings, big and little, bitterly opposed it. That candidate, too, is guilty of the glaring inconsistency of being a non-intervention leader in 1859, and an intervention leader in 1850. What have the people—what have Southern men—to expect at the hands of such a party?

But we will not longer withhold from our readers the extract from the Washington "Constitution" in favor of non-intervention. The President's organ thus defends its position:

We stand by the Cincinnati platform—all true Democratic—*and that proclaims non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the States, in the Territories, or in the District of Columbia.* We stand by the Dred Scott decision of the Supreme Court, which severs to the people of the States the right to emigrate to, and remain in, any Territory of the United States with the property they may have held in any of the States. We, therefore, are forced to say the constitution inhibits the several Territorial Legislatures from abolishing property in slaves; and the same prohibition applies to the people of a Territory till they come to form a constitution preparatory to their admission into this Union. We are willing to trust the people of a Territory to protect all their people in the enjoyment of all their rights; and when unfriendly legislation is attempted, if such attempt is ever made, we are willing to trust the judiciary to correct it.

In a later article upon the same subject that paper says:

This was the great triumph of popular sovereignty in 1854. It was the triumph of principle over arbitrary power—the triumph of the Constitution over the usurpatory edicts of Congress. The Democratic party, which has ever proved itself equally the friend of the Constitution and the advocate of the enjoyment in their full integrity of all the rights of property of our people everywhere, have assumed the ground of non-interference with slavery in State and Territory, and in the District of Columbia. On this position we plant ourselves.

The Democratic party of Kentucky, the Democratic candidates, and the Democratic platform, are in perfect harmony with the administration of Mr. Buchanan in the advocacy of non-intervention.

Again we ask, what will the K. N.'s do about it? Won't they be guilty of something desperate? We shall see.

JNO. W. FORNEY, THE TRIATOR DEMOCRAT—THE POLITICAL REBEL—THE LEADER OF THE DOUGLASS BLACK REPUBLICANS IN PENNSYLVANIA—THE TRADUCER AND VALLIUFER OF JAMES BUCHANAN—is JUBILANT OVER THE COURSE OF THE DEMOCRAT. STATESMAN, AND YEOMAN, AND PUBLISHES THEIR ARTICLES WITH COMMENDATION!

We copy the above (capitals and all) from the Louisville Courier. As we have said more than once, the controversy which the Courier is endeavoring to provoke is not of our seeking. Still we shall be unjust to our party, no less than to ourselves, should we pass by such things as the foregoing in silence. The fling at the Yeoman is equally a fling at Mr. Magoffin and the Democratic State ticket, who occupy the identical position of the Yeoman.

There is another thing to be exposed, and it is for this purpose that we clip the extract in question from the Courier. That paper assumes to be, par excellence, the Kentucky organ of the Democratic administration at Washington. Now every well-informed politician knows that the administration, through its organ at Washington, "The Constitution," has openly and unequivocally declared for non-intervention, and bending all its energies to harmonize the party upon it. Mr. Forney, or Mr. anybody else, might with as much propriety quote from Mr. Buchanan's Washington organ as from the Yeoman. The two papers occupy the same position. In assailing the doctrine of non-intervention, the Courier is assailing not only the Democratic organization and Democratic candidates of Kentucky, but also the identical position occupied by the "Constitution," the recognized organ of Mr. Buchanan.

We see some strange things now-a-days. We see the Courier's course and position, day after day, applauded by the K. N. press of this State, which have never been suspected of anything akin to Democratic or pro-slavery sentiments. And we have also seen articles copied into the Courier from the same Forney's Press, in the fruitless attempt to show that the Administration of Mr. Buchanan is with the Courier for intervention; but

[Correspondence of the Yeoman.]
Magoffin and Bell at Henderson.

HENDERSON, May 10.

EDITOR YEOMAN: Bell and Magoffin spoke here to day. The appointment had been made public, not only through the newspapers, but by posting bills all over the county; so that they had a very large audience. The court-house (and it is a large one) was crowded. The arrangement was the same as that at Lebanon—an hour and a half speech, with half hour rejoinder.

Mr. Magoffin led off. He said that he was the representative of the Democratic party, by their will expressed in convention—the representative of that party whose existence was coeval with our country—that our fathers and grandfathers had gloried in the name of Democrats—that other parties—the opponents of the Democrats, had come and gone, scarce leaving a sign of their existence; but that time—old time, that silvers over the head of man, that unstrings his nerves, that unstrings his intellect, had left untouched our party creed—strict construction—equality of States—and equality of citizens—freedom of speech and freedom of conscience. That the magnificient policy of the Democratic party, cherishing and acting upon this, had made our country what she is—the greatest power on the earth. He then gave a succinct account of the particular acts of the party—among them, the acquisition of Louisiana, of Florida, and of Texas. He showed that this party was the one friendly to our peculiar institution, that it had looked to the South for acquisition, and that now it was the only party in the North that was not Abolitionist; and that the Opposionists in Kentucky, though they might not be Abolitionists themselves, were working to the same point, with the Republicans; that they, with the Republicans, say that the Democratic party is an extravagant party, is a corrupt party and a destructive party; that they had a common object, the destruction of the Democratic party. He called upon them to reflect, to consider what would be the result if they were successful in the South; they had no party in the North, and that they were only giving "aid and comfort" to the Republicans. Would Kentuckians do this? Did they wish to see a Republican President in 1861? If not, why would they oppose the only party that could prevent it? He was in favor of an American policy as promulgated by Monroe and exemplified by Polk, Pierce, and Buchanan. He expressed himself in favor of the acquisition of Cuba at the earliest practicable period; and that to accomplish this money should be appropriated for its purchase. It was ridiculous to say we wanted it and make no effort to get it.

He was for non-intervention. He said we had struggled to get the question of slavery out of Congress—thereby making it a local question. Why then should we wish to re-nationalize it? He said that slaves were property, recognized as such under the constitution of the United States, and as such we had a right to carry them into the Territories; that if a Territorial Legislature passed laws unfriendly to slavery, that we should appeal to the courts, and if they were not able to afford protection, that it was the duty of the Government to do it. He said that he had been a friend to the new constitution of Kentucky, because it placed the power of the Government in the hands of the people, the only safe repository of such power; because it settled the question of slavery in Kentucky, and because it perfected our common school system. He said that the cause of education with him was second to none; that while a member of the Senate he had drawn the bill, and used whatever influence he might have had to secure its passage, which is our present common school law. That our country looked to our poor young men as her future hope; that from them had arisen her brightest ornaments, among whom he would mention Holt, Guthrie, and Breckinridge.

He asked Mr. Bell to tell the people whose candidate he was; what party he represented. He had been nominated by the Know-Nothings, placed at the head of a ticket composed of six Know-Nothings, and yet he, Mr. Bell, had said hard things of the K. N.'s than he ever had. He had denounced the principles of the K. N. party as "inimical to civil and religious liberty," and charged them with "subordinating the judiciary." However, he said that he would do Mr. Bell the justice to say that he had voted with them while denouncing them. He asked Mr. Bell if he had been the author of the Lexington Resolutions and indorsement, which was in them, as he claimed to do, why was it that he was now in favor of Congress intervening to protect slavery in the Territories, when in those resolutions he had committed himself to non-intervention?

Mr. Bell, in his reply, again said that he was the candidate of no party—that he was making the race on his own hook—went over his letter of acceptance—that he had changed no opinions by accepting the nomination at the hands of the K. N.'s. He said that he had drafted the Lexington Whig Resolutions, and that he fully indorsed them. Yet, in the next breath he repudiated one of them by saying that he was in favor of the intervention of Congress to protect slavery in the Territories. He devoted the balance of his time to the "extravagance and corruption" of the present Administration. He admitted as evidence the report made by a minority, (two Republicans,) but rejected the majority report—the report made by an American and two Democrats—they were not worthy of credence. He compared them to the juries in his part of the State; said that if a jury acquited a man it was no evidence of his innocence, but rather the contrary. So in this case that though Boocock, Groesbeck, and Ready had in their report that the charges made by the Republicans were untrue, that that was no evidence, but that we should rather take the report of the two Republicans.

He said that he did not understand why it was that Mr. Magoffin spoke so often of the race in 1860—that the race between them had nothing to do with that race. Yet, that being the case, he failed to tell us how the electing him to the position of Governor would improve affairs at Washington. Mr. Bell made a beautiful speech—told some capital anecdotes, and told them capitally—but yet, I assure you, that I have not been able to hear of a single convert that he has made.

Give as much publicity to the appointments as you can; get everybody to go and hear them. We have all to gain and nothing to lose by the discussion. Yours, &c., J. B. M.

We understand that Roger Hanson has ex pressed a willingness to make the race for Congress in this district, if his party will give it the nomination. We think he is entitled to it because he wants it. He has fought, bled and died for his party once, and should be permitted to do so again.—*Georgetown Gazette.*

THE ITALIAN PENINSULA.—Italy is about as large in territory as three such States as Ohio. It contains twenty-five millions of people. The largest Italian State is Naples. It occupies more than one-third of the Peninsula, and contains ten millions of people. The Pope rules over about three millions of people. The State of Tuscany has about two millions of people, and Parma and Modena one million of souls. Sardinia has a population of about five millions, and is nearly the size of South Carolina. The States of Lombardy and Venice belong to Austria in sovereignty, and contain five millions of people. The governments of all these States are under Austrian influence, except Sardinia.

H. B. CLIFFORD,
WHOLESALE FROGUE,
Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

(Exclusively.)

No. 24 Fourth (or Wall) Street, Louisville, Ky.
All Goods consigned to my care will receive my strict personal attention.
And N. Y. Butter and Cheese, Pork, Starch, Cider Vinegar, Cement, &c., &c.

REFERENCES.—Benton & King, Com. Mer., New Orleans; Tait & Son, Com. Mer., Cincinnati; West & Nichols, Com. Mer., Chicago; A. & W. Clark, Com. Mer., Cincinnati; McQuiston & Co., Com. Mer., Meridian, Ind.; W. W. Sparkle & Co., Com. Mer., Louisville; Bartlett, McComb & Co., Com. Mer., St. Louis; Thos. Browne & Co., Bankers, Louisville; P. C. Hill, Com. Mer., New Orleans; Van, P. L. H. & Co., Com. Mer., Toledo, O.

Persons shipping Stock supplied with Feed at the lowest market price.

EDGAR KEENON JNO. N. CRUTCHER
KEENON & CRUTCHER,

DEALERS IN

Books & Stationery,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,

STRAW GOODS,

Umbrellas, Notions, &c., &c.

Main street, Frankfort, Ky.

LIGGETT & BRADBURY,
PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
421 Broome St., New York.

WE desire to call the attention of the Trade, and justly pronounced superior to all others in value, richness and purity of tone—possessing also a peculiar singing quality, adopted to, and harmonizing with the human voice. They are very proper called the "Regal Vocal Pianos," being made with the best parts of the piano-forte, and standing in all estimate. We guarantee our customers that no efforts that a life-long experience, untiring industry, or capital can procure, will be spared, to make them the best in the world. All orders will be promptly and faithfully attended to.

DIED,

In Jefferson county, on the afternoon of the 4th inst., Mrs. S. VAN H. MERRILL, wife of Mr. David Merrill, late Governor of New Mexico, after an illness of three days.

For the Legislature.

WE are authorized to announce JOHN G. JORDON as a candidate to represent the county of Anderson in the next Legislature. mar3 w&t-wt

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MRS. LYONS,
AGENT FOR

WHEELER & WILSON'S
SEWING MACHINES,

HAS JUST RECEIVED A LOT OF

SPRING BONNETS
At Her Fancy Store on St. Clair St.

april w&t-wt

GROVER & BAKER'S
CELEBRATED

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,

435 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

These Machines are now just admitted to be the best in use for Family Sewing, making a neat, strong, and elastic stitch, which will not rip, even if ever four stitch be cut. Circulars sent on application by letter.

Office in the Mansion House, Frankfort, Ky.
3d door from the corner, on St. Clair st.

april w&t-wt JOHN OSMOND, Agent.

TO THE LADIES.

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

[From the Washington Constitution.]

The Dilemma of the Fusionists

The Black Republicans and the Black Americans of Massachusetts, of whose "fusion" such mighty results were promised, have created a master, in the shape of a proposed amendment to the State Constitution, by which, if adopted by the people at the special election to be held on the 9th inst., naturalized citizens of Massachusetts will be disfranchised for two years—that is, not allowed to vote until the expiration of two years after they shall have become citizens of the United States. Frankenstein, in Mrs. Shelley's romance of that name, was never more frightened at the monster of his creation than are the Black Republican authors of the proposed amendment at the hideous deformity which they have helped to bring into existence. They are in the most painful dilemma, and are grievously exercised to devise a dodge by which they can escape with the least injury to their political projects.

The Germans of the Northwestern States, many of whom have been deluded by the clamors and misrepresentations of the Republicans on the Kansas question to join their ranks, are loud in the expression of their indignation at this piece of Know-Nothing legislation, and have sent an ambassador to Boston in the person of Carl Shurz, to remonstrate with the Republicans against the insult and injustice which the proposed constitutional amendment offers to all foreign-born citizens. The Republicans of New York, too, are alarmed, and have addressed their brother "fusionists" in the Bay-State, imploring them to defeat the amendment—not to "take any steps to excite distrust, or hinder the success of the good cause," and even Senator Wilson, who was sent to the Senate by the Americans of Massachusetts, now abandons the Know-Nothing cause, denounces their pet measure, and in a letter addressed ostensibly to Mr. Gillette, of Cincinnati, but really written for the instruction of the Massachusetts Republicans, expresses the most decided opinions against the propriety and expediency of the proposed suffrage restriction. Public meetings of "straight-out" Americans, warmly advocating the amendment as the *summum bonum* of legislation, and of scared Republicans begging their friends for pity's sake not to adopt it, are held daily in Massachusetts; and the result will be that, if the people will reject the amendment on Monday next, the believers in the principles of Know-Nothingism will abandon the Republican ranks; and if the people adopt it, all the foreign-born citizens who have hitherto acted with the Republicans will cut loose from so odious an organization.

The dilemma in which these coalesced fragments of decayed facts—which, in Massachusetts as elsewhere, constitute the incongruous and puffed Opposition to the present Federal Administration—now find themselves, is alike contemptible and ridiculous, and cannot fail to teach a wholesome and profitable lesson to many who have allowed themselves to be led away by the political impostors who constitute what is called the Opposition. The foreign-born Republicans of New York cannot forget that, previous to the last fall election, when the "scraping jackets" game was being carried on actively between the Black Republicans and Black Americans of that state, one of the most prominent of the remonstrants against the proposed franchise restriction against foreign-born citizens in Massachusetts *now*, was then one of a triad of "Oppositionists" who strongly advocated the adoption of a constitutional amendment in New York whereby aliens should be debarred from voting for one year after they had become citizens of the United States. When it was thought that the Americans could be hoodwinked, and bribed "to fuse"—that is, to allow themselves, as has been the case in Massachusetts, to be absorbed by the Republicans—the chief priests of Black Republicanism were willing to agree with Mr. Joel T. Headley, that our institutions needed some additional safeguard against the attacks of "the foreign element." But, now that it is found that the scale has fallen from the eyes of the foreign-born voters, that they see all the naked deformity of the imposture by which they have been deluded, and that the party which they have been supporting in exhorting the people to nullify the Constitution and trample on the law, by allowing the runaway negro, the moment he sets his foot in a free State, to be admitted at once, without any probation of residence, to the enjoyment of the suffrage and other most valued privileges of citizenship, while the white man, born in Ireland or Germany, is to be denied those privileges until he has complied with fresh tests and additional requirements, by which his inferiority to the runaway negro is to be made more marked and more galling—when, we repeat, it is found that the sensitive Germans of the Northwest resent this gross indignity, the Republican leaders, frightened at the consequences of their selfishness, turn round and unashamedly betray the Americans, to whose cardinal article of faith they had agreed to subscribe.

The exposure of this double-dealing and bare-faced disregard of every principle of honor and good faith must result in alienating from the Black Republicans both the Foreign-born citizens and the Americans—the former of whom they were ready last year to betray in order to catch the votes of the Americans, and the latter of whom they are now betraying in order to pacify the Germans, whose manhood and dignity they have outraged.

[From the *Paris Flag*.]

THE NICHOLASVILLE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION—We have the pleasure to lay before our readers the letter of the Committee deputed to inform Capt. Simms of his nomination, and his reply.

Our party is now prepared with a leader in the contest whose principles are sound, whose zeal and activity may be relied on, and whose talents are worthy of the cause in which he is enlisted. We cannot but indulge the most hopeful anticipations of the result.

Capt. Simms, in his reply to the Committee, has truly stated the real issue which is staked in the approaching election. The Opposition party of Kentucky is, in fact and in truth, neither more or less than the Know-Nothing party under a new disguise. Suppose that this new party should elect a member of Congress in this district, what would be his power or influence as the representative of Know-Nothing principles? He would find himself in company with a small band, chiefly from Maryland, and without the power to carry a single American measure. Will he become the partner and the ally of the Republican party of the North? If he does, we are sure that the patriotic people of Kentucky will soon form a coalition which shall place the Federal government in the hands of the Black Republicans, whose great aims and purposes are war upon the rights and equality of the slave States, and whose ascendancy would endanger the cement and Union of the Confederacy.

We earnestly entreat our friends to be watchful and active in preparation for the August election; that they will not allow themselves to be divided by any personal or minor differences, and that their zeal and energy will be commensurate with the mighty stake involved in the contest.

[From the *Mt. Sterling Legion*.]

CAPT. WILLIAM E. SIMMS—On Thursday last the Democracy of the Eighth District held a Convention at Nicholasville, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress, in place of Hon. James B. Clay, who had declined serving another term, under consideration.

Our party is now prepared with a leader in the contest whose principles are sound, whose zeal and activity may be relied on, and whose talents are worthy of the cause in which he is enlisted. We cannot but indulge the most hopeful anticipations of the result.

Capt. Simms, in his reply to the Committee, has truly stated the real issue which is staked in the approaching election. The Opposition party of Kentucky is, in fact and in truth, neither more or less than the Know-Nothing party under a new disguise. Suppose that this new party should elect a member of Congress in this district, what would be his power or influence as the representative of Know-Nothing principles? He would find himself in company with a small band, chiefly from Maryland, and without the power to carry a single American measure. Will he become the partner and the ally of the Republican party of the North? If he does, we are sure that the patriotic people of Kentucky will soon form a coalition which shall place the Federal government in the hands of the Black Republicans, whose great aims and purposes are war upon the rights and equality of the slave States, and whose ascendancy would endanger the cement and Union of the Confederacy.

We earnestly entreat our friends to be watchful and active in preparation for the August election; that they will not allow themselves to be divided by any personal or minor differences, and that their zeal and energy will be commensurate with the mighty stake involved in the contest.

[From the *Mt. Sterling Legion*.]

CAPT. WILLIAM E. SIMMS—On Thursday last the Democracy of the Eighth District held a Convention at Nicholasville, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress, in place of Hon. James B. Clay, who had declined serving another term, under consideration.

Hon. Richard Hawes, of Bourbon, presided over the Convention, and we learn that there was a very general attendance, and the utmost harmony. There were but two candidates voted for in Convention—Capt. Wm. E. Simms, of Bourbon, and Thos. B. Monroe, Esq., of Fayette. Capt. Simms received the nomination, and was declared the unanimous choice of the Convention. He received the votes of the delegates from the counties of Bourbon, Nicholas, Harrison, Woodford, Jessamine, and Franklin, and Mr. Monroe got those of the delegates from Fayette and Scott.

The nomination will, we have no doubt, give very general satisfaction to the Democracy of the district, and if the members of the party discharge their duty (as we believe they will) they can elect their man with ease.

We rejoice much at this nomination, and hope to see the Captain triumphantly elected.

Capt. W. E. Simms, of Bourbon county, has received the nomination for Congress in the Ashland District. Capt. Simms was formerly an old-line Whig, and one to whom the Democracy was much inclined. The nomination is an excellent one.—*Bowing Green Standard*.

So saying the entire Democracy of the Ashland District. This opinion will be verified to the fullest extent at the polls in August next.

Democratic Meeting in Shelby.

At a meeting of the Democracy of Shelby county, held in the court-house, on Monday, May 9th, 1859, J. B. Cochran was called to the chair, and C. M. Harwood appointed secretary.

The object of the meeting being to select delegates to represent Shelby county in the Lawrence Convention, a committee appointed for the purpose of reporting names, reported eight delegates from each precinct, and all other Democrats who see proper to attend, and the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Democracy of Shelby fully indorse the action of the Democratic State Convention held at Frankfort, on the 25th of April last, and approve our fall support of its nominees.

Col. Calvin Sanders offered a resolution instructing the delegates from Shelby to vote in convention for David Meriwether; but it being suggested that it would be better to leave the delegates untrammeled, he withdrew it.

The following resolutions were then offered for the consideration of the meeting, and, after a short discussion, were adopted:

Resolved, That we reprobate intervention as fraught with danger to the integrity of our party, the interest of the South, and the perpetuity of the Union; and that we will, in our judgment, and avow our solemn determination, the Compromise of 1850, ratified by the Kansas-Nebraska act, and endorsed by the Cincinnati platform.

On motion of J. P. Force, it was resolved that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Democratic papers of Louisville and Frankfort.

J. B. COCHRAN, Ch'n

PRALL AND CLAY AT OWINGSVILLE.—A gentleman who heard the discussion between these gentlemen of Monday last says Col. Prall made a fine impression with the above named paper. All we have to say is, give us a good and true man, able to speak to the *Ninth Legion*.

TRABUE AT CARLISLE.—A gentleman of the Opposition who heard Trabue at Carlisle on Monday last, says he made a fine impression with the party, and reprobated his determination to be a candidate until the last.—*Paris Flag*.

Never was the charge of extravagance brought against any administration more unfounded; never was allegation more baseless than that President Buchanan is spending money at the rate of eighty or a hundred millions a year. The men who make these assertions do not believe them, and the people to whom they are made should brand their authors as political deceivers.

Voice of the Press.

[From the Georgetown Gazette.]

OUR CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS.—We publish in to-day's paper, articles from a number of our contemporaries in commendation of the election of the Convention that nominated Capt. W. E. Simms for Congress. Every Democratic paper in the district has spoken in the strongest terms of our candidate, and express the belief that his election is certain. I, a very lame and majority paper outside of the district have some testimony to his soundness as a Democrat, and his gallantry and popularity as a gentleman. The voice of the press is with him, and it will be seconded and strengthened by the voice of the people at the polls in August. A few Know-Nothing papers that never spoke well of a Democratic candidate, and never will, affect to believe, and attempt to make their readers believe, that it is the *weak* nomination that could have been made. But they do not really believe what they say. They say the same things of Clay that he was the weakest and most unpopular man that could have been brought upon the track, and that he would be badly beaten, but the result of the election very conclusively showed that these editors are *not* to lay any claims to prophecy, and that their calculations and predictions, like their hopes, are only made to be spoiled.

He sets out by asserting that we "won't defend our doctrine." This is a great mistake; and how the editor arrived at such a conclusion, is past our powers of comprehension. He aims to convey the idea that we will not defend Democratic doctrine upon the new *hobby* which has recently been sprung upon the people by Mr. Bell and his followers, in relation to the protection of slaves in the Territories by Congress, when in reality, we had declared no doctrine upon the subject, believing, as we do, that it is a mere political abstraction—a *humbug*, got up by the enemies of Democracy, for the purpose of dividing and conquering that party; and for that very reason, have deemed it altogether unworthy of any serious attention at our hands.

"Now we submit in all candor to Col. Pike, whether he ought not, in justice to his candidate for Governor, and in justice to himself, come out boldly and advocate *sovereignty* over the Territories, to the end that he may be easily lay any claims to prophecy, and that his calculations and predictions, like his hopes, are only made to be spoiled.

"Now we submit in all candor to Col. Pike, whether he ought not, in justice to his candidate for Governor, and in justice to himself, come out boldly and advocate *sovereignty* over the Territories, to the end that he may be easily lay any claims to prophecy, and that his calculations and predictions, like his hopes, are only made to be spoiled.

"Now we submit in all candor to Col. Pike, whether he ought not, in justice to his candidate for Governor, and in justice to himself, come out boldly and advocate *sovereignty* over the Territories, to the end that he may be easily lay any claims to prophecy, and that his calculations and predictions, like his hopes, are only made to be spoiled.

"Now we submit in all candor to Col. Pike, whether he ought not, in justice to his candidate for Governor, and in justice to himself, come out boldly and advocate *sovereignty* over the Territories, to the end that he may be easily lay any claims to prophecy, and that his calculations and predictions, like his hopes, are only made to be spoiled.

"Now we submit in all candor to Col. Pike, whether he ought not, in justice to his candidate for Governor, and in justice to himself, come out boldly and advocate *sovereignty* over the Territories, to the end that he may be easily lay any claims to prophecy, and that his calculations and predictions, like his hopes, are only made to be spoiled.

"Now we submit in all candor to Col. Pike, whether he ought not, in justice to his candidate for Governor, and in justice to himself, come out boldly and advocate *sovereignty* over the Territories, to the end that he may be easily lay any claims to prophecy, and that his calculations and predictions, like his hopes, are only made to be spoiled.

"Now we submit in all candor to Col. Pike, whether he ought not, in justice to his candidate for Governor, and in justice to himself, come out boldly and advocate *sovereignty* over the Territories, to the end that he may be easily lay any claims to prophecy, and that his calculations and predictions, like his hopes, are only made to be spoiled.

"Now we submit in all candor to Col. Pike, whether he ought not, in justice to his candidate for Governor, and in justice to himself, come out boldly and advocate *sovereignty* over the Territories, to the end that he may be easily lay any claims to prophecy, and that his calculations and predictions, like his hopes, are only made to be spoiled.

"Now we submit in all candor to Col. Pike, whether he ought not, in justice to his candidate for Governor, and in justice to himself, come out boldly and advocate *sovereignty* over the Territories, to the end that he may be easily lay any claims to prophecy, and that his calculations and predictions, like his hopes, are only made to be spoiled.

"Now we submit in all candor to Col. Pike, whether he ought not, in justice to his candidate for Governor, and in justice to himself, come out boldly and advocate *sovereignty* over the Territories, to the end that he may be easily lay any claims to prophecy, and that his calculations and predictions, like his hopes, are only made to be spoiled.

"Now we submit in all candor to Col. Pike, whether he ought not, in justice to his candidate for Governor, and in justice to himself, come out boldly and advocate *sovereignty* over the Territories, to the end that he may be easily lay any claims to prophecy, and that his calculations and predictions, like his hopes, are only made to be spoiled.

"Now we submit in all candor to Col. Pike, whether he ought not, in justice to his candidate for Governor, and in justice to himself, come out boldly and advocate *sovereignty* over the Territories, to the end that he may be easily lay any claims to prophecy, and that his calculations and predictions, like his hopes, are only made to be spoiled.

"Now we submit in all candor to Col. Pike, whether he ought not, in justice to his candidate for Governor, and in justice to himself, come out boldly and advocate *sovereignty* over the Territories, to the end that he may be easily lay any claims to prophecy, and that his calculations and predictions, like his hopes, are only made to be spoiled.

"Now we submit in all candor to Col. Pike, whether he ought not, in justice to his candidate for Governor, and in justice to himself, come out boldly and advocate *sovereignty* over the Territories, to the end that he may be easily lay any claims to prophecy, and that his calculations and predictions, like his hopes, are only made to be spoiled.

"Now we submit in all candor to Col. Pike, whether he ought not, in justice to his candidate for Governor, and in justice to himself, come out boldly and advocate *sovereignty* over the Territories, to the end that he may be easily lay any claims to prophecy, and that his calculations and predictions, like his hopes, are only made to be spoiled.

"Now we submit in all candor to Col. Pike, whether he ought not, in justice to his candidate for Governor, and in justice to himself, come out boldly and advocate *sovereignty* over the Territories, to the end that he may be easily lay any claims to prophecy, and that his calculations and predictions, like his hopes, are only made to be spoiled.

"Now we submit in all candor to Col. Pike, whether he ought not, in justice to his candidate for Governor, and in justice to himself, come out boldly and advocate *sovereignty* over the Territories, to the end that he may be easily lay any claims to prophecy, and that his calculations and predictions, like his hopes, are only made to be spoiled.

"Now we submit in all candor to Col. Pike, whether he ought not, in justice to his candidate for Governor, and in justice to himself, come out boldly and advocate *sovereignty* over the Territories, to the end that he may be easily lay any claims to prophecy, and that his calculations and predictions, like his hopes, are only made to be spoiled.

"Now we submit in all candor to Col. Pike, whether he ought not, in justice to his candidate for Governor, and in justice to himself, come out boldly and advocate *sovereignty* over the Territories, to the end that he may be easily lay any claims to prophecy, and that his calculations and predictions, like his hopes, are only made to be spoiled.

"Now we submit in all candor to Col. Pike, whether he ought not, in justice to his candidate for Governor, and in justice to himself, come out boldly and advocate *sovereignty* over the Territories, to the end that he may be easily lay any claims to prophecy, and that his calculations and predictions, like his hopes, are only made to be spoiled.

"Now we submit in all candor to Col. Pike, whether he ought not, in justice to his candidate for Governor, and in justice to himself, come out boldly and advocate *sovereignty* over the Territories, to the end that he may be easily lay any claims to prophecy, and that his calculations and predictions, like his hopes, are only made to be spoiled.

"Now we submit in all candor to Col. Pike, whether he ought not, in justice to his candidate for Governor, and in justice to himself, come out boldly and advocate *sovereignty* over the Territories, to the end that he may be easily lay any claims to prophecy, and that his calculations and predictions, like his hopes, are only made to be spoiled.

"Now we submit in all candor to Col. Pike, whether he ought not, in justice to his candidate for Governor, and in justice to himself, come out boldly and advocate *sovereignty* over the Territories, to the end that he may be easily lay any claims to prophecy, and that his calculations and predictions, like his hopes, are only made to be spoiled.

"Now we submit in all candor to Col. Pike, whether he ought not, in justice to his candidate for Governor, and in justice to himself, come out boldly and advocate *sovereignty* over the Territories, to the end that he may be easily lay any claims to prophecy, and that his calculations and predictions, like his hopes, are only made to be spoiled.

"Now we submit in all candor to Col. Pike, whether he ought not, in justice to his candidate for Governor, and in justice to himself, come out boldly and advocate *sovereignty* over the Territories, to the end that he may be easily lay any claims to prophecy, and that his calculations and predictions, like his hopes, are only made to be spoiled.

"Now we submit in all candor to Col. Pike, whether he ought not, in justice to his candidate for Governor, and in justice to himself, come out boldly and advocate *sovereignty* over the Territories, to the end that he may be easily lay any claims to prophecy, and that his calculations and predictions, like his hopes, are only made to be spoiled.

"Now we submit in all candor to Col. Pike, whether he ought not, in justice to his candidate for Governor, and in justice to himself, come out boldly and advocate *sovereignty* over the Territories, to the end that he may be easily lay any claims to prophecy, and that his calculations and predictions, like his hopes, are only made to be spoiled.

"Now we submit in all candor to Col. Pike, whether he ought not, in justice to his candidate for Governor, and in justice to himself, come out boldly and advocate *sovereignty* over the Territories, to the end that he may be easily lay any claims to prophecy, and that his calculations and predictions, like his hopes, are only made to be spoiled.

"Now we submit in all candor to Col. Pike, whether he ought not, in justice to his candidate for Governor, and in justice to himself, come out boldly and advocate *sovereignty* over the Territories, to the end that he may be easily lay any claims to prophecy, and that his calculations and predictions, like his hopes, are only made to be spoiled.

"Now we submit in all candor to Col. Pike, whether he ought not, in justice to his candidate for Governor, and in justice to himself, come out boldly and advocate *sovereignty* over the Territories, to the end that he may be easily lay any claims to prophecy, and that his calculations and predictions, like his hopes, are only made to be spoiled.

"Now we submit in all candor to Col. Pike, whether he ought not, in justice to his candidate for Governor, and in justice to himself, come out boldly and advocate *sovereignty* over the Territories, to the end that he may be easily lay any claims to prophecy, and that his calculations and predictions, like his hopes, are only made to be spoiled.

"Now we submit in all candor to Col. Pike, whether he ought not,

**Wood, Eddy & Co.'s
DELAWARE STATE
LOTTERIES!
CAPITAL PRIZE
\$35,000.**

TICKETS TEN DOLLARS

**WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS,
Successors to GREGORY & MAURY.**

The undersigned, having become owners of
The above Lottery Charter in
Delaware,

offer to the public the following scheme, to be drawn
each Wednesday in May, 1859, at Wilmington, Delaware, in public under the superintendence of
sworn commissioners appointed by the Governor.

Class 266 draws Wednesday, May 4th.

Class 278 draws Wednesday, May 11th.

Class 290 draws Wednesday, May 18th.

Class 302 draws Wednesday, May 25th.

**Thirty-four "housand Four Hun-
dred and twelve" tickets.**

One Prize to every 2 tickets!

78 Numbers—14 Drawn Ballots.

MAGNIFICENT SCHEME !

TO BE DRAWN

Each Wednesday in May.

Prizes amounting to—

\$89,589

Whole Tickets \$10; Halves \$5; Quarters \$2 50

Certificates of Packages in the above
scheme will be sold at the following rates, which is
the risk:

Certificate of Package of 26 Whole Tickets, \$141 00

Certificate of Package of 26 Half Tickets, 50 50

Certificate of Package of 26 Quarter Tickets, 33 25

DELAWARE LOTTERY !
CLASS NO. 608,
Draws on Saturday, May 28th, 1859.

75 Numbers—14 Drawn Ballots.

1 GRAND CAPITAL PRIZE OF

\$870,000!

Whole Tickets \$20; Halves 10; Quarters 5.

IN ORDERING TICKETS OR CERTIFICATES,

Induce the amount of money to our address for
what you wish to purchase; name the Lottery in
which you wish it invested, and whether you wish
whole, halves or quarters, on receipt of which, we
will send it ordered, by first mail, together with the
seal.

Immediately after the drawing the drawn numbers
will be sent with a written explanation.

Purchasers will please write their signatures
plain, and give the name of their Post-Office, Coun-
ty, and State.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Those who prefer not sending money by mail, can
use the

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY

whereby money for Tickets, in sums of Ten Dollars,
and upwards, can be sent.

AT OUR RISK AND EXPENSE.

From any city or town where they have an office, The
Money and order must be enclosed in a
Money Order, or a Check, or a Draft, or
the Express Company cannot receive them.

**Orders for Tickets or Certificates, by Mail or
Express, to be directed to**

WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Delaware.

STOVES & TINWARE.

F. C. SMITH,

**SUPPLY ST. CLAIR ST. IN ROOM FURNISHED
BY MORRIS & HAMPTON,**

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

**HAVING purchased the interest of C. A. MER-
CHANT, in the establishment lately conducted by
Merchand & Smith, I would respectfully request all
those indebted to the concern, to make payments to me,
and to those to whom the firm is indebted, will be
paid with me, as I am alone authorized to settle the
affairs of the late firm. I will continue the busi-
ness in**

**Copper, Tin, and Sheet Iron Work,
Sporthing and Guttering**

of all descriptions,

CONTINUALLY ON HAND,

COOKING, PARLOR & COAL STOVES,

**Cistern, Well and Force Pumps; Sheet Lead, Lead-
pipe, &c.**

All orders promptly attended to.

F. C. SMITH—

Dissolution

**THE partnership heretofore existing between Je-
Joseph Pfeiffer and Adam Kahr, under the firm of
Pfeiffer & Kahr, is this day dissolved by mutual con-
sent.**

**All persons indebted to the firm are requested to
come forward immediately and settle with their
creditors, and the 26th, 1859, who is charged with the
settlement of the business of the late firm.**

ADAM KAHR.

Fine Groceries, Liquors, &c.

FRESH ARRIVAL of Boots & Shoes.

**LADES' KID BOOTS, double and single, leath-
er and without heel.**

Ladies' Lasting Gaiters, with and without heel.

LADES' Lasting Gaiters, with and without heel.

LADES' Lasting Gaiters, M. recco, and C. Shoes.

**A large and well selected stock of Gent's, Boys',
and Youth's Boots and Shoes.**

S. C. L. L.

jan29 w&t-wf

At Todd's Old Stand,

ALC, Beer, and Lager Beer,

**10 Barrels, half Barrels, Kegs, and Bottles, will be
furnished at all times to the trade and the public
in general, in quantities to suit their convenience.**

**W. S. WOLF, at Lexington, Ky., has made
the manufacturer's price freight added, by the undersigned,
who is authorized to warrant it a pure article.**

**Sole agent for the sale of D. F. Wolf's malt Liquors
for Frankfort and vicinity.**

april w&t-wf

NOTICE.

FARMERS' BANK of KENTUCKY, J.

Frankfort, April 20, 1859.

**THE annual meeting of the stockholders of this
Bank has been postponed until MONDAY, 12th**

**day of June next, on account of failure to adver-
tise for 2d day of May, as required by the charter;**

**at which time it will be held in their banking-house,
in the city, and the DIRECTORS for the prin-
cipal Bank, and a like number for each of the
Branches, will be chosen.**

By order of the Board of Directors:

april w&t-wf

J. B. TEMPLE, Cashier.

NOW READY !

The New Code of Practice,

**18 Civil and Criminal cases, for the State of Ken-
tucky.**

**S. A. Any one remitting me five dollars, shall re-
ceive a copy free of postage.**

**The above work for sale by S. C. BULL, Book-
seller, Frankfort, Ky.**

april w&t-wf

NOTICE.

FARMERS' BANK of KENTUCKY, J.

Frankfort, April 20, 1859.

**THE annual meeting of the stockholders of this
Bank has been postponed until MONDAY, 12th**

**day of June next, on account of failure to adver-
tise for 2d day of May, as required by the charter;**

**at which time it will be held in their banking-house,
in the city, and the DIRECTORS for the prin-
cipal Bank, and a like number for each of the
Branches, will be chosen.**

By order of the Board of Directors:

april w&t-wf

J. B. TEMPLE, Cashier.

NOW READY !

The New Code of Practice,

**18 Civil and Criminal cases, for the State of Ken-
tucky.**

**S. A. Any one remitting me five dollars, shall re-
ceive a copy free of postage.**

**The above work for sale by S. C. BULL, Book-
seller, Frankfort, Ky.**

april w&t-wf

NOTICE.

FARMERS' BANK of KENTUCKY, J.

Frankfort, April 20, 1859.

**THE annual meeting of the stockholders of this
Bank has been postponed until MONDAY, 12th**

**day of June next, on account of failure to adver-
tise for 2d day of May, as required by the charter;**

**at which time it will be held in their banking-house,
in the city, and the DIRECTORS for the prin-
cipal Bank, and a like number for each of the
Branches, will be chosen.**

By order of the Board of Directors:

april w&t-wf

J. B. TEMPLE, Cashier.

NOW READY !

The New Code of Practice,

**18 Civil and Criminal cases, for the State of Ken-
tucky.**

**S. A. Any one remitting me five dollars, shall re-
ceive a copy free of postage.**

**The above work for sale by S. C. BULL, Book-
seller, Frankfort, Ky.**

april w&t-wf

NOTICE.

FARMERS' BANK of KENTUCKY, J.

Frankfort, April 20, 1859.

**THE annual meeting of the stockholders of this
Bank has been postponed until MONDAY, 12th**

**day of June next, on account of failure to adver-
tise for 2d day of May, as required by the charter;**

**at which time it will be held in their banking-house,
in the city, and the DIRECTORS for the prin-
cipal Bank, and a like number for each of the
Branches, will be chosen.**

By order of the Board of Directors:

april w&t-wf

J. B. TEMPLE, Cashier.

NOW READY !

The New Code of Practice,

**18 Civil and Criminal cases, for the State of Ken-
tucky.**

**S. A. Any one remitting me five dollars, shall re-
ceive a copy free of postage.**

**The above work for sale by S. C. BULL, Book-
seller, Frankfort, Ky.**

april w&t-wf

NOTICE.

FARMERS' BANK of KENTUCKY, J.

Frankfort, April 20, 1859.

**THE annual meeting of the stockholders of this
Bank has been postponed until MONDAY, 12th**

**day of June next, on account of failure to adver-
tise for 2d day of May, as required by the charter;**

**at which time it will be held in their banking-house,
in the city, and the DIRECTORS for the prin-
cipal Bank, and a like number for each of the
Branches, will be chosen.**

By order of the Board of Directors:

april w&t-wf

J. B. TEMPLE, Cashier.

NOW READY !

The New Code of Practice,

**18 Civil and Criminal cases, for the State of Ken-
tucky.**

**S. A. Any one remitting me five dollars, shall re-
ceive a copy free of postage.**

**The above work for sale by S. C. BULL, Book-
seller, Frankfort, Ky.**

april w&t-wf